



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 18.

THESE THINGS DO!

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

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Do you want a Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Mowing Machine, Corn Harvester, Shredder, or any other farm implement? Write the office at once for our proposition. There are dollars in this for you!

ADVERTISE IN A LIVE PAPER.

The circulation of the MAINE FARMER has steadily increased since August last, and has now reached 12,734 copies weekly. The publication is a live, up-to-date newspaper.

Breed good animals to good animals. This is the law of breeding. The result is the descent of these model animals on both sides the more certain the result.

Pigs must be grown on cheap cost food in order to make any money on them. Feeding hogs on purchased grain food leaves a mighty small margin to the operator.

Sheep feeding (fattening) has been very successful the past winter. The price of both mutton and wool has held firm and market quick. Large numbers of Maine sheep have been fed.

Don't expect to throw to the growing pigs an occasional handful of charcoal or wood ashes. So, too, the ashes are a good thing for the growing steers. These are little things, but sometimes the absence of even little things detracts from the best results.

Dr. Manley Miles, agricultural scientist and author, died at Lansing, Mich., recently, at the age of 72 years. Dr. Miles will be remembered by the older farmers of our agricultural meetings as a lecturer before some of the earlier meetings of our Board of Agriculture.

There is every indication that it is only a question of time when horned cattle will disappear. The latest promoter of polled heads is that dehorned cattle are selling in the great Western cattle markets at ten to fifteen cents a hundred more than cattle with their weapons of defense entire. So the old polled breeds and the new tribes of Hornless Short-horns and Polled Jerseys are right in the swim. Well, 'tis better to breed cattle without horns so long as people must have them off. It is illegal cruelty to dock a horse. So if horns are not wanted, better not grow them.

The Short-horn is the favorite dairy cow in England. Which is of type—the Short-horn or the Englishman?—English! For many years the dairy Short-horn has taken first honors at the London Dairy Show as the "best dairy cow." But they are not the Short-horns, whose representatives have been imported into this country. In fact, none of the "dairy Short-horns" that have so long done honor to the Dairy Show of London, have ever been brought over to this country. We need just such a dairy cow as she there is noted to be. Some thousands of them are wanted in this State at the present time. There is plenty of room for them and the Jerseys also.

AN AMERICAN BREED OF CATTLE.

It is not generally known that a genuine American breed of cattle has been established on this continent. The cattle of the States, from whatever source they may have emanated, have been reared or reinforced from time to time with imports, mostly from Great Britain but also to some extent from the continent. The blood of the animals thus brought into the States has been so distributed that there are no cattle now to be found among us without a measure of blood from some foreign source. Effort has been made to retain without admixture, any family of this home bred stock, save alone the already established breeds brought over from the other side of the Atlantic. Those of us who have occasionally mixed up somewhat with Provincial agriculture have heard more or less of the "French Canadian cattle," and their merits. These are a race of cattle found among the French population in

the vicinity of Quebec, and are the only cattle on the continent that can be set down as an American breed. These are a race of small, hardy cattle. The cows are celebrated for the richness of their milk. It is claimed by those who know them best, that under such care and handling as are given to Jersey stock, these hardy little French Canadians would be a successful rival of that widely famous breed. The agricultural societies of the Province have recognized these cattle as a distinct breed and have had them in their lists for prizes.

These French Canadian cows are small, averaging about 700 pounds. They are of a mild temper, calm, extremely hardy from their long living in a vigorous climate and entire exemption from high feeding, and are claimed to be the cheapest kept of all cattle. In color they are black, black mixed with brown, or solid fawn. They are claimed to be the best cows for milk for the average farmer to be found in Canada. In some twenty-five counties of Quebec no other cattle have been bred since the settlement of the country. Among the French population, substantially all of them have stuck to these cattle. Hence, they have been bred for 250 years without the admixture of any other blood. For over 200 years of that time, or until 1821, there were actually no cattle imported into that country. The first importations came from France, and are believed to have all been of the same breed, since they presented like characteristics.

For all these years these cattle have thus been bred pure and inbred among themselves. The purity of blood, therefore is as well established as are the Jerseys or any other of the long standing breeds.

In 1880, Mr. M. S. Lesage, assistant commissioner of agriculture, with others, advised the government of Quebec to establish a herd book for these cattle. A law was passed to that effect, a commission was appointed to take charge of the books, and registrations were admitted under careful restrictions, as foundation stock. The foundation stock-book was closed in 1895, so that now only the offspring of those registered parents can be registered. In September of the same year, the herd book was transferred to an association incorporated under the name of "General Breeders' Association of Quebec," and is now under their control.

From a communication in the *Country Gentleman* we get a bit of history of the early importation of cattle into the French colonies of Quebec. The date of the first importations is not exactly fixed, but it must have been prior to 1665, for it is recorded in memoirs of that date that Mr. De Tracy and Mr. De Caswell had brought with them cattle, and some had been sent to Canada before that year. These were the cattle whose descendants are the foundation stock of the French Canadian herd book. Who shall say but here is a hardy breed of stock, possibly even more worthy the attention of dairymen along our Northern borders than the Channel Islander?

THE WORK OF THE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

That our State Horticultural Society has been doing valuable work in the years of its organization, no one questions. The "new plan of work" as suggested by Mr. Gilbert at the North Jay meeting, raises the question whether changes cannot now be made in those old forms which will better meet the situation at the present time. Certainly the matter is well worthy the deliberate consideration of the members and officers of the Society. One can not turn back over many years without seeing with half an eye, that a dependence on those old formalities of expending the principal part of their resources in the payment of premiums as a means of developing, encouraging and "promoting" fruit culture in our State, has well nigh outlived its usefulness. Especially in the case of the Summer exhibition with honor to the Dairy Show of London, have been brought over to this country. We need just such a dairy cow as she there is noted to be. Some thousands of them are wanted in this State at the present time. There is plenty of room for them and the Jerseys also.

Very few Horticultural Societies now expend any considerable part of their substance in premiums. There are better of it. In all these years without a measure of blood from some foreign source. Effort has been made to retain without admixture, any family of this home bred stock, save alone the already established breeds brought over from the other side of the Atlantic. Those of us who have occasionally mixed up somewhat with Provincial agriculture have heard more or less of the "French Canadian cattle," and their merits. These are a race of cattle found among the French population in

ton is chairman, where it will receive deliberate consideration. Of the final outcome we have no doubt.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

The Farmer has kept its readers well informed on the merits and characteristics of crimson clover, as well as other new plants from time to time introduced to public attention. Still, the most excellent lecture given before the Pomological Meeting the other day at North Jay, by Hon. Geo. T. Powell of New York, the substance of which was given in our very full report of that meeting, brings the matter again forcibly to attention, and this time directly to Maine orchardists. Mr. Powell has, for the past four years, grown an annual crop of this clover on his entire orchard and vineyard lands—fifty acres in all—for plowing in as a fertilizer, and with most successful results. His practice is to plow under this clover crop as early in Spring as the land will admit, harrow and pulverize the surface till into July, and then seed again to the crimson clover for the same operation to be repeated the next season. The rehearsal, by Mr. Powell, of the results secured by thus enlisting the crimson clover to his aid in fruit production, warmed up the interest of his hearers to the importance of this comparatively new ally of the farmer to a high degree. For this reason, and to show that crimson clover has not been overlooked by our bright and active farmers and authoritative experimenters, we again call attention to what has been learned of the plant here in New England. The theory of enriching the soil with the important element of nitrogen, and reinforcing its stock of humus by growing and plowing under this crop of clover, is sound, without question. The vital point of the problem is its application.

Crimson clover in our own State, as well as elsewhere for several years. Unlike the other clovers we are growing successfully, this is an annual. That is, it does not live through the winter to the second year. Hence whatever of growth is gotten from it must be secured the same season the seed is sown. Then, the nature of the plant is such that it does not thrive its best in the scorching sunshine of midsummer. Its principal growth is made in the cooler season of the early autumn, and on towards the winter months.

Thus the characteristics of this plant modify, in a measure, at least its adaptation to different localities. Crimson clover finds its most favorable conditions in the Middle States. Here in Maine our seasons are short and the autumn months too cold for it to make the growth that is secured further South. Hence experiments have shown that we cannot secure the advantages in full from the growing of this plant that Mr. Powell is getting in Southern central New York. We cannot get the mass of growth that he represents.

The one experiment of growing this crop as an orchard fertilizer has never been tried as far North as we are located, so far as we are aware. It may yet be found that, though we cannot secure so much growth of the plant as in the Middle States, still, possibly for orchard purposes, we may get enough to make the operation a paying one. At any rate it would be well for some of our fruit growers to try the experiment, on a small scale, of course, at first. Plow up a tract of the orchard in early Spring. Work it thoroughly, frequently and deep with a outway harrow till July, and then sow the crimson clover seed. It is altogether probable the clover will not do its best on the raw sod furrows the first season, and before they are thoroughly rotted down. So if this first effort is a partial failure the experiment should not be given up as a bad job. Try the same thing over a second season on the same tract. The clover should be expected to do much better after the sod has been thoroughly rotted down and well stirred up with the soil. This work would not be lost though little comes of the clover, for the plowing and working the soil will, of itself, greatly benefit the orchard. This is certain—orchards must receive better treatment than in the past if fruit growing in the future is to be made profitable.

WHAT IS MERIT?

Under the heading, "Extricate him, Someone," the *Jersey Bulletin* has the following to say over the mystification Mr. Peer has fallen into in his efforts to make plain and reasonable the basis of merit as indicated by his awards when acting as expert on Jersey stock at the fair, and expressed in his communications to the *Farmer* and other journals. No doubt some of our readers while trying to analyze his position have felt, to express themselves, something after the manner of that champion of Jersey interests from whom we quote: "Men have gone on the witness stand in their own defense and said enough to get themselves hanged, when silence would have benefited them. The letter from F. S. Peer, published this week in justice to himself, is voluminous enough to weary the average jury into a unanimous conviction. It is a question whether Mr. Peer himself can analyze his position on the subject in which he

OUR LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Valuable Contributions to Our Dairy and Beef Industries by Messrs. F. S. Peer, George T. Van Norman, John M. Deering and W. P. Atherton.

A YEAR'S WORK OF TWO COWS AT HOOD FARM.

Onida Gives 12,734 lbs. Milk in One Year, and Onida 2d, 10,171 lbs. in 11 Months and 24 Days.

No better illustration can be furnished of great merit in well bred and carefully selected cows than is shown in the illustration. The type for dairymen.

Mr. C. I. Hood, the proprietor of Hood Farm, has made it his determination to own a large herd of economical butter-producing Jerseys, and as proving the value of individuals he believes the phenomenal weekly test is secondary to a large paying yearly yield. In Onida and her daughter, Onida 2d, Mr. Hood has two that have made a grand record in a year's production of butter.

Onida 42100 was dropped March 11, 1885. She was out of that grand old cow, Doe, and by combination, being one of the few daughters left by that great bull. Combination has 25 tested daughters and over 70 granddaughters with butter records, among them being the Hood Farm cows, Brown Bessie and Merry Maiden, the champion butter cows at the World's Fair, and the only Jersey cows that proved superior to all rivals at the fair and farm. Brown Bessie won the 90 and 30 days tests, while Merry Maiden won the grand sweepstakes award for the best individual cow against all breeds, all three tests combined, World's Fair dairy tests, Chicago, 1893.

It is needless for us to give any detailed description of Onida, as the readers of this paper can see by her picture that she is a grand individual, weighing nearly 1000 pounds. She dropped a calf when 11 years and 7 months old, and milked in one day 50 lbs. 5 oz. In one week she gave 335 lbs. 3 oz., which made 16 lbs. 13 oz. of marketable butter. By marketable butter we mean butter that is for the table of one of the largest and best hotels in Boston, the Adams House. Onida's milk record for the year from Oct. 17, 1896, to Oct. 17, 1897, was 12,734 lbs. 11 oz., with an average Babcock test of 42.27 per cent. of fat, 545 lbs. 12 oz. of butter fat, the equivalent, by adding one fifth to the test, of 652 lbs. 8 oz. of butter. She dropped a solid colored bull calf Jan. 27, 1898.

For further particulars see "Hood Farm," Vol. 1, No. 4. This is a 32-page, first class, illustrated agricultural publication, devoted particularly to the breeding of cattle, and the dairy interest, but containing a large amount of other agricultural and family reading matter. Send two-cent stamp for sample copy, to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

For the Maine Farmer.

MEASURING MERIT IN DAIRY COWS.

Closing Letter from Mr. Peer.

Mr. Editor: Your favor also copy of *Maine Farmer* at hand. I do not know that I can add anything more to the points already covered in the discussion of "The Way to Judge Dairy Cattle in the Show Ring." It seems to me after reading your last review of my article in *Maine Farmer*, January 27th, that I want all in a cow that you or the every-day farmer wants, so far as productiveness is concerned, and a good deal more. I am sure no one can insist on a higher standard of production than I but I also require an up-to-date animal in all that pertains to improved form, beauty, symmetry and style. It seems that most amateur breeders must pass through all the stages and craves pertaining to the handling of pure bred stock, the color, the pedigree, craves in breeding, etc. They all seem bound to learn the lesson by experience. Those things seem as necessary to develop them as chicken pox, mumps, whooping cough, etc., and they come along in very much the same way. I speak from experience in these matters. I have had every bad and crave that an amateur breeder is subject to. I was young when I had them, way back in the seventies. I had, I remember, first the solid color, black tongue and switch craves, then the pedigree craves, the Alphas, the Rovers, and all the rest of the breed to obtain the greatest quantity, and they do wish they could have their cattle judged on their real merit. There are others I met up in Maine who haven't the production craves quite so badly as that, but they have a strong leaning that way.

The principle is wrong and the spirit is wrong. It is wrong from a breeder's standpoint and it is wrong from a judge's standpoint when he is in the show ring. Let us hope there will never, never be a letting down in any particular from the highest possible standard that can be imagined. Yours truly, F. S. PEER.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE COW OF THE FUTURE.

What Constitutes Merit—The Opinion of a Skilled Breeder.

Mr. Editor: I have hoped that some one better fitted to do so, would supplement G. M. T.'s admirable criticism of Mr. F. S. Peer's letter in the *Farmer* of Jan. 27th, as from my view point there is possibility of evil resulting to uninformed readers of that letter, more especially as Mr. Peer seems to lose himself in the labyrinth of equally faulty and misleading illustrations.

Mr. Peer, in one breath, asks whence come the greatest returns in the breeding of cattle, and attempts to show how an extra \$150 is looking around for the pocket of some "architect," who has a cow for sale, and in the next, encores at the "laborer," the utility farmer who wants to realize \$25 or \$50 per year more from the product of his cow and keep her to perpetuate her good qualities in his herd. In one sentence he says "great dairy capacity is the very foundation of perfect form." In another, "on the other hand, a perfect, well balanced form of a necessity makes an animal a superior producer." Ah! "now you have it and now you don't." What would he have the farmer do—cultivate the "capacity" that is the very foundation of perfect form? or cultivate the form that "of a necessity makes an animal a superior producer?"

Mr. Peer tells us in one of his letters that he was a breeder of fancy cattle for nineteen years. He doesn't point with pride to any representative of his skill as an "architect" "that is forcing the dollars out of the bung hole of some farmer's barrel" and into the coffers of a breeder because of her perfect form and trueuess to type. Neither does he illustrate the impregnable character of his position, by directing attention to such penny wise "cattle owners, (I cannot speak of them as breeders for breeders they are not)" as—say Miller & Sibley who advertise "24 tested daughters (no rated tests), averaging 20 lbs., 2 47-48 oz.," and who received to my knowledge \$5000 for twenty cows and were able at that time to show to the credit of their Jersey account, a comfortable fortune for two or three of us as the result of their "saving at the spigot" policy of developing cattle in the light of "utility" "dollars and cents (at the pail)" as Mr. Peer puts it. Possibly Mr. Peer has in his mind Mr. T. S. Cooper, who (if I mistake not) paid and received the highest prices for Jersey cattle ever realized in America, but doesn't advertise the beautiful lines and perfect forms of his Victor Hugo, Stoke Pogis Rotor strains of bloods but prefers to-day to say "a great mother of a great son" because she produced "seven hundred and seventy odd pounds of butter in less than twelve months" and "a great son of a great mother" because he produced a daughter that "tested 23 lbs., 4 oz., at three years old and because 40 of his best daughters and grand daughters made tests averaging 17 lbs., 12 oz., of butter

There are thousands upon thousands of animals with the grandest pedigrees, with butter and milk performances behind them that are all that could be desired, that never ought to be allowed to reproduce their kind. The trouble is when a man has the pedigree craves he can not see this. There is a great waking up in this respect, however, and I predict that the epidemic is passing its worst stages, and that we are about to witness in America many genuine, all-round, high-class breeders of high-class animals, and they are going to be found among the every-day, practical farmers. There is even a milder tone in G. M. T.'s criticism of my last article. I have great hopes of his coming into the true light and spirit. In fact, I have never considered his case a bad one. Some "cattle owners" I have met up in Maine have the milk and butter craves so badly that they say they do not care whether

For the Maine Farmer.

THE TYPE WHICH INDICATES MERIT.



Thoroughbred J. A. C. Cow Onida 42100, owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. Record, 12,734 lbs. of Milk in One Year.

a cow has an udder on hind side below or bottom side up; they don't care, they say, whether her rump is as slanting as a mansard roof, or if she is ewe-necked, big-horned or coarse headed, no matter if there is no more shape or quality about her legs than there is to a hitching post because "they keep her for dairy purposes, feed her for dairy purposes, breed her to obtain the greatest quantity, and they do wish they could have their cattle judged on their real merit." There are others I met up in Maine who haven't the production craves quite so badly as that, but they have a strong leaning that way.

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For the Maine Farmer.

OUR LIVE STOCK INTERESTS DEFENDED.

An Important Industry Neglected Save by the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Editor: Please find enclosed my yearly subscription for the *Maine Farmer*. And, by the way, I see you are trying to improve your good paper. The *Farmer* was always a good agricultural paper, noted for its fairness and good common sense upon all agricultural matters. Always ready and willing to answer all reasonable questions where any one was in doubt or did not understand. Now, I desire to ask you a question, hoping sometime you will give to the readers of the *Farmer* your answer as you understand it: Are the agricultural industries of the State of Maine

Advancing in Prosperity or Deteriorating? This is a broad and important question and should receive the consideration of every thinking farmer in our State, and if fairly and intelligently discussed and correctly answered, would be of greater advantage, not only to the farmers but to the whole business community. I hope you will pardon me for touching you up a little upon this subject. I am aware that I shall be severely criticized, knowing as I do, that perfect harmony exists among all agricultural workers and also the press.

I was present at the last annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture, and I must confess I was surprised when I heard one of the members state, in speaking upon the live stock interests, that the State had lost in its live stock interests within the last six years, sixty dollars per Farm, upon an average of sixty-five thousand farms. I also noticed by the Secretary's report that he speaks of the somewhat discouraging outlook in the decrease in the number of cows in the State this last year, while he infers that the loss is to a certain extent made up by the increasing interest taken in all that pertains to the dairy and the quality of butter made.

Right here, Mr. Editor, I make this bold assertion: That if the depreciation and loss continue in proportion to what was reported at the last annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture, for the last seven years, it is only a question of time when the whole sixty-five thousand farms of the State will be insolvent. This means \$3,900,000 loss to the State in seven years. Take this and the failure of the fruit crop, the partial failure of the corn and potato crop, and it leaves the farmers of Maine in my opinion, in rather a hard condition financially. Really, this is rather a dark picture,

London, Eng., Feb. 12.

but true. We can console ourselves somewhat by taking into consideration that the field crops are grown every year, and the partial failure was caused by the cold, wet spring, and the unfavorable season, which is something we cannot control, consequently, no one is at fault.

But What About this \$3,000,000 loss in our live stock interest? This is a crop that cannot be grown to maturity in a few warm, foggy nights in the summer months. It takes three years to give a crop of cows or steers, and the seasons are not responsible for this shrinkage and shortage that have come so suddenly upon us.

You know, Mr. Editor, as well as I, that our live stock interests are the most important of all farm industries, because they furnish the most economical fertilizers and cause the success of all other farm crops. To be sure, the farmers have sold \$3,000,000 worth of stock within the last seven years, and got their money for it. But they have \$3,000,000 worth less than they had seven years ago. What are they going to do for the next seven years? Are they going to keep right on selling their calves to the drovers for the Brighton market?

They are unless there is something done to call their attention to what they have been doing in the past.

The State Has Not Only Lost \$3,000,000 worth of her cattle, but it has lost \$3,000,000 worth of fertilizing power, which means less hay, less corn, and less of every other farm crop, just in proportion to what the \$3,000,000 worth of cattle would produce.

I think I hear some one say, supply the deficiency by buying commercial fertilizers. This will do for the farmers who have the money, but what are we poor farmers going to do that haven't any money? If we keep right on selling our calves and buying our fertilizers, in a few years our cows grow old, the numbers are growing less every year, and we will have no calves to sell, no manure, no hay, no corn, no potatoes. Where are we then? Very near insolvency, I say.

There is one other point I wish to draw your attention to. Is the dairy interest of the State paying the farmers as well as we sometimes hear it represented? Isn't it a fact that about 12,000 cows have been shipped out of our State this last year. If the dairy interest is such a good paying business, why are the dairymen selling all their best cows? I know well that not only cows but good steers are selling in the market for a good profit above the cost of raising.

Would it not be better to keep our cows at home instead of sending them to Massachusetts, if the dairy interest is paying in such a good margin? If there were to-day upon each farm in the State one pair of two-year-old steers in excess of what there now are,

There Would Be \$400,000,000 Worth more cattle than we now have. It seems by this that the farmers of our State have lost their steers. If they had increased upon some other lines, perhaps they would have been all right, but have they? I say, no, because I cannot find any data to justify the statement. Yes, the farmers of the State of Maine have lost their steers and are feeling the loss very seriously.

Now, Mr. Editor, have the press of Maine and the Board of Agriculture done their duty to the farmers of the State by fostering the industry that has been going away from us or, has it not been neglecting the stock while booming the dairy? I notice when the price of butter goes down to 16 or 18 cents per pound the Board keeps right on encouraging the farmers to stick to it, but when the price of steers went down to 3 or 4 cents per pound, live weight, the Board of Agriculture stopped encouraging the farmers to raise more.

I don't know as your paper or the Board of Agriculture could have influenced the farmers to have raised a single pair of steers. But it does seem to me, with all the knowledge you possess, you might have warned the farmers of the danger of their policy. It was an easy matter to see two years ago that the farmers of the whole country, east of the Mississippi river, were engaging in dairying and going out of raising steers. Creameries by the score have been built and every body has pinned their faith to the dairying business. We have one of the finest and best equipped creameries in the State, in our city, but the farmers don't patronize it, they say "it don't pay." If every cow in Maine was sold and shipped out of the State

Would Not Change the price of Butter a fractional part of a cent, but if all the farmers in this and of every other State devoted their whole attention to dairying the price of butter must rule lower than ever.

I am not speaking a word against dairying, for it is the best policy for the farmers to keep right along in the business and put forth every effort to make it a success. But it seems to me that it is a sad state of things when there was hay enough in the barns of Maine to have fed

30 Thousands Pair of Steers, that the steers were not here to be fed and the hay is begging for a market. There is pasturing enough to feed through the summer, and that this wholesale shrinkage and loss should have been suffered to go on without a single agricultural man or member of the Board of Agriculture to raise their voice or hand against it, is a serious reflection upon the leaders of our agricultural interests.

Mr. Editor, the farmers must do something if these figures are correct. They must, in some way, make a change or they will grow poorer and poorer as years go on. I urge the Farmer in the interests of the farmers of our State to exert its influence upon this most important question. Talk it up by your stock letters and notes. Draw the farmers' attention to the facts, and with the assistance of your good paper and your knowledge and fidelity to the agricultural interests of the State, I believe brighter and more prosperous days will at all come our farmers who heed the lessons.

Yours truly, JOHN M. DEERING.

When Fashion Graced the Bowery



In the MARCH Number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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AGENTS WANTED—WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS AND CASH PRIZE OFFERS

IS IT WELL?

Editor Maine Farmer: I was considerably interested in the article printed in the Farmer of Feb. 10, entitled, "Where Maine's Good Cows Go." The article was in the main correct, although the majority of the cows spoken of, and shipped were purchased by Mr. C. I. Bailey or his agents all through this country. Mr. Bailey is not only a breeder of Jerseys, but a speculator in cows, constantly buying and selling. He is wealthy, and having an abundance of ready money, can buy for spot cash at prices as will undoubtedly enable him to make a good profit.

Mr. Fred Moore of Hallowell has bought and sold cows for a number of years, and is noted for shrewdness and good judgment in that business. He has assisted Mr. Bailey in the purchase of many of these cows. Mr. Moore picking them up wherever he could find them, and Mr. Bailey sending his team to Hallowell for them. His team would pass our place, sometimes two or three times a week, with cows, and I had a good opportunity to see many of them. They were either new milch cows or springers. I do not know, of course, what they paid for them, but some of them were priced to me at \$50, \$60 and \$75, which might be considered fairly good prices. The cows were of good size and good milkers, but not fancy.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Bailey furnished a good many of the cows which have recently gone to the Pine Grove Farm, Mr. Currier paying \$50 for many of them, which he thought a great price, and it would have been so considered by many persons a year ago, but not at the present time, when stock of all kinds is from ten to twenty-five per cent. higher. I am glad that stock is higher, and that farmers are receiving better prices for their cows, but it is a good thing for Maine and Maine farmers to have so much good stock go out of the State?

Is it Good Policy for our farmers and breeders of Jersey stock to sell their best? I think not. There is none too much in the State now. I know the temptation to sell is very great, but the desire to improve and build up the herds of the State should overcome all other considerations, however alluring. If a man has a surplus of good stock he can afford to sell some, but if he has—as is frequently the case—two or three choice cows only in his herd he cannot afford to part with even one. There are too many inferior Jerseys kept in nearly all the herds of the State, both among grades and thoroughbreds, to warrant the shipping out of the State many of those that are highly prized. If Maine expects ever to come to the front and score with the highest and best in breeding and butter making, she must not lose her hold upon the means of accomplishing that result.

It is only by intelligent and persistent effort in breeding and management that our Jersey herds can be built up to a high standard of excellence, and when they are so built up and when they are enough left to retain and perpetuate all the good points and qualities desired, then and then only should choice animals be sent out of the State. Am I right or wrong? W. P. A.

EVANGELISM AND LIBERALISM.
BY REV. F. H. BAKER, PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BAR MILLS, ME.

Did it ever occur to you how sadly the English language is perverted at times? This is especially true in religious matters. We use legal terms to express God's relations to us; despite the great fact that Jesus, in the wonderful parable of the prodigal son, distinctly teaches that God deals with us as a father with a son.

Then, consider the term "evangelical" as applied to churches. When one hears the phrase "evangelical church," one

thinks of a church that teaches the doctrine of eternal punishment in a Gehenna of fire; and the phrase "liberal church" is confined to the Unitarians and Universalists.

The question at once arises, what is there "evangelical" concerning the eternal destruction of a human soul? What is there "liberal" concerning the denial of that monstrous doctrine? Evangelical is formed from the noun Evangel, which noun is translated in our New Testaments as Gospel; and Paul tells us (Rom. i, 1-4) that the Gospel relates to Jesus Christ. An evangelical church is a Gospel church, or a Christ church. Any church that is filled with the Spirit of Christ, that promotes among men good will, good fellowship, brotherhood, that seeks in the name of Christ to bring the Kingdom of God to pass on earth, is an evangelical church. Can the Unitarian and Universalist churches be evangelical? Certainly, why not?

But, it may be asked, does not the Gospel teach a principle of eternal punishment? Undoubtedly, yet it does not teach the destruction or annihilation of the soul. It teaches the deterioration of the character. The soul that sins shall die. Any soul that seeks its own selfish ends in a "far country," reduces itself to feeding upon the husks thrown to swine, whether in this world or the world to come; and it will continue in that condition until it arises and seeks the soul's home—the abiding presence of God. This doctrine is not confined to the orthodox churches, but is distinctly taught by those of a more liberal faith.

Now a word as to the liberal church. What is a liberal church? It is a church that calls no man master, and that allows no man to call it master. It points exclusively to the mastership of Christ. It asks nothing as to what are the traditions; it cares nothing about the statements of the fathers. Its sole interest centers about the word truth. It asks, with Pilate, "What is the truth?" but not in the spirit of Pilate. Pilate denied truth, or, if there were truth, he denied that it could be known. The liberal church affirms the fact of truth, and further affirms that it can be known. But Christ is the truth, and so the liberal church is one that is in search of the Christ. It may not define the Christ as other churches do, yet it will still be a liberal church, guided by the Holy Spirit, and will eventually be led into all the truth.

This brief essay will have accomplished its purpose if the barriers erected between the spiritual forces of our communities may be broken down. Every church, whatever its character and name, is a spiritual force, provided that it works in the spirit of Christ, "with charity for all and malice toward none," and has for its goal nothing less than the truth of the eternal God. Let the churches, if they will, retain their present

Are You Bilious?

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"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness, and sick headache, indigestion, and all other ailments of the liver and bowels. They expel all impurities from the system, and give the blood a new life. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician. Its merit and excellence have satisfied everybody for nearly a century. All who use it are amazed at its great power. It is safe, soothing, satisfying; so say sick, sensitive sufferers. Internal and External. It cures every form of inflammation. Pleasant to take, drops on sugar. Cures colds, croup, coughs, cramps, burns, bruises, all soreness.

We have used your Anodyne Liniment in our family for years, and it is almost the only medicine we do use, and we use this for almost everything. I have used it as an external application with astonishing results. BILAK GOLDZ, Bangor, Me.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents. Six bottles, \$1.00. J. B. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

A Picture of Social Life in Old New York, by MRS. BURTON HARRISON

WHAT IS MERIT?
[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

has become entangled. If he means, as his letters suggest, that he pays no attention to dairy signs in selecting the best Jerseys, we wish to state it as our opinion that he would, under these circumstances, have an exceedingly difficult task to please those who entrust importations to his selection.

The latter is not the case; he imports cattle for breeders who are looking for cows that are profitable; and, while they may require "conformation" and "type," they are better pleased if the animals prove creditable yielders. A number of breeders whom we know have been well pleased with selections made for them by Mr. Peer, and some of the cows have made good butter tests; we do not believe he could have selected such satisfactory cows without paying attention to "dairy signs" and to pedigree.

There is nothing in his letters upon which to found a profitable discussion. We think Mr. Peer knows what a good cow is, but he has an inconsistent manner of expressing himself. He claims that a fifty-dollar grade or native cow will do as well at the pail as a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar Jersey, and in the same paragraph refers to the Jersey as the "greatest butter breed on earth."

For the benefit of the man who has "judged a thousand head of dairy cattle each year for twelve years," and wants to know why a person will pay \$50 for a registered Jersey in preference to \$50 for a grade cow of equal merit at the pail, we will say: The difference comes in in her value as a breeder; the \$50 registered cow will produce a calf each year, worth half her cost, while the grade cow will not. This is one of the foundation principles of stock breeding, and is familiar to even the novice.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WRITER.

Has Any One a Right to Publish Questionable Literature?

It is the defence of certain journalists, who publish matter that appeals to the lowest sentiments of human nature, that they are supplying a public demand and are "giving the people what they want." There is much that can be said about that, little word "want." What is a public want? Are a "want," a "desire," and a "need," the same thing? Probably seventy-five per cent. of these purveyors of the questionable would define a public want as a public demand for a needed thing; and in seventy-five per cent. of the cases analyzed, they would be in error. For the truth is, that in many instances, the public does not "want" matter of improper publication at all, until the peddler of the improper has created that "want" by pandering to a previously undeveloped low taste. There is something very subtle in the growth of the public taste for "yellow journalism," scandalous news matter, Zolaesque fiction, and all the other questionable stuff which is given in print every day. At first the public looks askance at the publication of matter that treats of things generally deemed fit only for private discussion; later it begins to get used to it; later still finds itself "wanting" it; and then, a little later, comes the reaction. This has been the record of every kind of questionable publication from the earliest days of printing. The truth is that the public "want," when it smacks of this character, is a want created by the writer, and not a natural or self-conscious want. Which leads directly to the main point—namely this: Has a writer any moral justification for creating a want that is not a good want; has he a right to plant in the hearts of the public a desire for unwholesome things? Is it not true that the person who uses his pen to create a demand for any kind of literature that is not wholesome and uplifting is an enemy of mankind? He may, perhaps, assume that he is the exponent of a theory; but if his theory is one that tends to the degradation of literary taste and personal purity (and the two are often more closely related than many realize), his defence is weak. If he be a writer of marked ability, critics may forgive him his subject and its moral effect because of the superb style of his work; but it is pernicious work, just the same. There are degrees of elegance in all lines of trade, but that does not alter the underlying character of a bad trade.

PAINT TALKS. III.

Lead Poisoning.

Mankind are prone to doubt what they can't see. Thus the fatal disease known as lead poisoning, which the microscope revealed only as the probable source of the common symptoms of rheumatism, neuralgia, cholera-morbus, malaria, indigestion, etc. When a painter dealer or a painter exhibits such symptoms, lead poisoning is promptly suspected; but it should be remembered that every one living in a lead-painted house is exposed to the same danger.

This peril is real and constant, and can be avoided only by rejecting lead-paints entirely. The market is full of good combination paints based on zinc, as the consumer will find if he insists on having them; and it is only safety but economy to use such paints. They are cheaper, cover more surface and wear better than lead paints; and the zinc whites are whiter to begin with and do not darken like lead.

Some prepared paints are based on a mixture of zinc and lead. Such paints are durable in proportion to the zinc contained. Generally speaking, the more zinc and the less lead, the better and safer the paint.

The Commission on Unsanitary Dwellings, in Paris, France (which corresponds in purpose and authority to our City Board of Health), has published a report proclaiming zinc white superior to white lead on every ground, and has unanimously adopted the following: "The Commission, taking into consideration at once, the healthfulness of dwellings, the health of the workmen, and the interest of property-owners, and in view of the fact that for painting the choice lies between two materials, one entirely inoffensive, the other constituting a virulent poison, has decided that—

"1.—The use of zinc white to the exclusion of white lead shall be specified in all orders for painting.
"2.—The Commission renews the request made by it in 1880, for the exclusion of white lead from all public works."

Knowing that lead in any form is exceedingly poisonous, and knowing that paints based on zinc are cheaper, more durable, handsomer and absolutely innocuous, is it not foolish to court danger by painting with white lead? Among the many foolishly risks taken by thoughtless people, none surpasses this. STANTON DUDLEY.

Seed Facts to be Relied Upon.

The latest catalogue of the seed growing firm of J. J. H. Gregory & Son, of Marblehead, Mass., describes some valuable results achieved by this long-established house, in which two generations have devoted brains and energy to improving squashes, cabbages, potatoes, peas and other vegetables. In new varieties and old ones this firm has always been found reliable. They have always taken great pride in the purity and standard excellence of their seeds and in this respect, as well as in fairness of prices, they have an enviable reputation. They will send their catalogue free on request.

Don't Stand Still!

If you wish to get on, you must do so; you would get in through a crowd to a gate that all are equally anxious to reach. Hold your ground and push hard. To stand still is to give up your hope."—Lady Mary Montague.

"Some ministers would find a great accession of popularity if they would pray five minutes instead of ten, and spend two minutes in giving the notices instead of filling up the time by expatiating upon trifles."—Christian Advocate.

The Outlook says: "The work which animates us with an inspiring hope and an unflinching courage is the work of making a world of men immune from sin; the work of developing, strengthening, equipping our congregations, our pupils, our children, so that they shall fear no evil."

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR



THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS have revolutionized the Creamery and Dairy methods of the world since their introduction fifteen years ago. They have increased the productivity of the Dairy industry fully One Hundred Millions of Dollars a year in that time. They are now used in every country of the globe, and the total number in use is 125,000, or more than ten times that of all the cow hundred or more various kinds of imitating machines ever made in the different parts of the world combined. As the De Laval machines were first, so likewise have they been kept best, ever keeping further in the lead through constant improvement from year to year. They are now sufficiently superior in all respects to nearly every other separator of the over and above what is possible with any of the imitating and infringing machines.

The De Laval machines are made in every conceivable size and style and operating form, adapted to the requirements of the dairy of one cow to the creamery of one thousand or more cows, at prices ranging from \$50. to \$800.

As the De Laval machines are unequalled and guaranteed superiority to all other existing methods and devices. Send for "Dairy" catalogue No. 287 or "Creamery" catalogue No. 507

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Office: RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO. General Office: 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. Branch Office: 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS Is the Shield That Protects The Riders of Remington Bicycles.



It represents nearly a century of mechanical experience. Do you wonder that the Remington is a stranger to the repair shop? Write for illustrated catalogue.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE FOR AGENCY.
Remington Arms Co.,
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OSBORNE FARM IMPLEMENTS

The most complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world. Includes: Sulky Spring-Tooth Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Adjustable Peck-Tooth Harrows, Combination Harrows, Columbia Flexible and Reversible Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder, All-Steel Tedders, Columbia Mowers, (1 & 2-Horse), All-Steel Self-Dump Rakes, Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder, All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Reapers, No. 8 Reapers, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.

Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience. **LOOK!** For our ad. in next week.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

The Funniest Book of the Century

SAMANTHA AMONG THE BRETHREN. By Josiah Allen's Wife.



The above is one of the illustrations from the very funny book "Samantha Among the Brethren," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by agents in expensive binding for \$2.50 each. We have arranged to supply our readers with a special premium edition, which contains every word found in the \$2.50 edition, and over fifty comic pictures, similar to the one shown above. Samantha's gossip about the "doings" of Josiah and her neighbors and their tribulations in raising money with which to support the "meetin' house" makes you laugh till you cry. The book is pure and wholesome, and highly endorsed by Bishop John P. Newman and Frances E. Willard. It drives away the blues. It is unexcelled for reading aloud to the family. We pay the postage and guarantee the book to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. In order to boom subscriptions we make the following liberal clubbing offer:

1. The Maine Farmer one year, in advance, and "Samantha Among the Brethren," post paid, for only \$1.50. Don't lose the opportunity.

Home Department

A Standard Sewing Machine. Solid Gold Watch, made by best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any obtaining a club. See Premium List.

WEAR YOUR WHITE RIBBON

BY BERTHA F. HILLMAN.

Wear your white ribbon, my sister. Wear it wherever you go; its influence may save many children. And Mothers' hearts from woe.

There is a tale I would tell you, So listen, my friends, I pray; I have been told by a true friend, May it remind you of your duty. When from home you are away.

A youth was strongly tempted To take a glass of beer; Thus urged on the tempter With a wicked, cruel leer.

"See how it foams and sparkles And dances in the sunlight sheen! It is as clear as the water Which in founts and streams gleam."

"There's no more harm in drinking A simple glass of beer, Than in a glass of water, So why need you fear?"

At last the youth consented, And raised to his lips the glass; Then suddenly it fell to the floor, With a quick resounding crash.

I raised my eyes in surprise, And wondered why this was so; I saw a lady approaching, Who wore a white ribbon bow.

"Ah! You were about to drink, my sister, in a gentle tone, She said in God forgive me, Yes, may God forgive me, He said with a stifled moan."

You reminded me that my mother Wears the white ribbon, too; I could not drink remembering that For her I am ever true."

THE TRAINING OF THE WILL

Child Study—XIII.

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THE TRAINING OF THE WILL.

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The training of the will may begin, and because it may, it should begin in infancy. Babies a year and a half old have been known to assert their will against those of their parents. If old enough to do this, they are old enough to begin to receive their instruction. But that which is to follow in this article relates to children who have passed the age of infancy. The main points have been taken from a lecture recently given in Boston by one of the best authorities on Child Study.

"The instincts of the child," said the lecturer "are what God has given us as rules for his training." If the mother is in sympathy with the child she will know better what to do. It is first necessary "to be emptied of self, and get the child's point of view." Too often the parent makes up his mind what the child shall be, and determines to make him that whether Nature intended him for it or not. The constant struggle that goes on in such cases, seldom defeats but often dwarfs Nature. You cannot "fit a round peg into a square hole."

One of the greatest psychologists that ever lived was Joshua and in the twenty-third and fourth chapters of the book of the Bible which bears his name, is the outline set forth of the best method of training the will. Here was a people in their childhood, and here were a great leader trying to train them into a strong manhood. What are the steps in the process?

I. Instruction. Joshua called his people about him; he sat down and talked with them. He told them the story of the past, showing the consequences of right doing and of wrong doing. The story is the best way to reach the child. We shall take up this method in a following article. But instruction takes time, and that is where the difficulty comes with overworked mothers. They are apt to feel that they are too busy. But while it takes more time to reason than to command in the first place, it is a saving of time later in the end. Better let some of the milk pangs go unwarmed (although that is a serious matter) or some floor remain unwept (which is not so serious) than not give attention to the little mind when it needs it. I once heard a mother stating the cause of her absence from a reception. As she was preparing to go, she found that one of her children needed attention, in the way of discipline. So she gave up the pleasure in store for the sake of the child's moral instruction. She said "sometimes a child must be attended to at once." We recognize this of physical needs. Do we recognize it of moral ones as well?

2. Freedom of Choice. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Will is based upon choice. We must choose the right before we can perform it. What must be the result then, if a child is never allowed to choose. The will becomes weak. He has no will of his own. If children are to have the power to resist temptation and choose the right after they go from your side, they must have practice in choosing while they are still with you. You can guide the choice; you can influence it; but you should "let them choose in as many ways as you can; in all ways where they will not get positive harm, or form bad habits." The mother who says "she does not believe in letting children choose," does not know what she is saying. For her belief carried into practice would either make weak or wayward wills, never strong ones for the right.

3. Imitation. "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." The best instruction is given by example. If you want the child to be truthful, see that you are accurate yourself; if you want him to keep his promises, keep those you make him; if you want him to be polite, use politeness with him. Your example speaks louder than your words; see that they correspond. Children have been called "little monkeys" because they are such imitators. They follow imitation better than command. A teacher can get order more quickly by saying, "I like the way Mary sits," than by commanding, "Now come to order."

IV. Present the difficulties. This will deepen the instruction. When

THOUSANDS ARE LIKE HIM.

Prominent Member of the Legislature Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Representative Crouch Made a Well Man by Using Dr. Greene's Nervura. Editor J. C. Gere Gives the Result of His Investigation of This Remarkable Cure in the Daily Gazette. Spring Is the Time to Be Cured.



HON. CHAS. S. CROUCH, REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The editorial columns of the Northampton (Mass.) Daily Gazette give the particulars of the remarkable cure by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, of Hon. Charles S. Crouch, Northampton's ablest and best known statesman and Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Editor J. C. Gere, of this leading newspaper, personally investigated the facts of this wonderful cure, and his widely-read editorial states the details of the cure exactly as they occurred, giving Hon. Mr. Crouch's own words.

Following is the editorial in full: Learning that a great cure had been effected in the case of Representative Charles S. Crouch of Northampton, Mass., by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, a reporter took occasion to call on Mr. Crouch and talk with him about it, and among the thousands of testimonials given to this world-renowned medicine, none will be more widely read or give greater weight than this one coming from so noted a man as Representative Crouch.

"Last Spring I did not feel in my usual health; felt as tired in the morning as when I retired; had no energy nor ambition to go about in the work; no appetite with which to regain strength and energy. In this condition I worked along from week to week, thinking that after a while matters would right themselves and I would feel like myself again. But to the contrary, I grew worse.

"Knowing that Dr. Greene's Nervura was not a patent medicine, but a medicine put up from a prescription discovered by the doctor in his private practice, I resolved to try it. The first bottle helped me so much that I purchased another one, and even a third bottle, when,

Joshua says, "Ye cannot serve the Lord," then the people speak with great earnestness, then they say, "But we will serve the Lord." This repetition is valuable. exact. Joshua "took a great stone and set it up under an oak," as a witness of the compact. And the same method may be used with the child; he may place a stone in some spot as a witness of his pledge to his mother.

The method then of training the will is the method of choice. The will is trained through choice, and this is the only way. There is no right action or wrong action except it is preceded by the choice to do right or wrong. If children are to do right, and that is our one wish for them, they must learn to choose the right. When the choice is made and made earnestly enough, the action will take care of itself.

The lecturer gave as an illustration of the worth of this method, an instance of a child whose mother consulted her for advice. The child seemed to have no will of his own; his companions could lead him into almost any difficulty; he could never say "no" to their suggestions of mischief. A course of choosing was prescribed—the boy hitherto indifferent about what he should wear, was to choose his clothes, his neckties, his time of coming home, and so on through a wide range. The treatment was tried, and the results proved its wisdom in the development of will power in the child.

In closing I would like to quote from "Children's Rights," a book by Kate Douglass Wiggin, that every mother should read and own, a most wise and helpful book. "The child's will should be addressed in such a way as to draw it on, if right; to turn it willingly, if wrong. Coercion in the sense of fear, personal magnetism, nay, even the child's love for the teacher, may be used in such a way as to weaken his moral force. With every free, conscious choice of right, a human being's moral power and strength of character increase; and the converse of this is equally true."

H. J. S.

"Women that are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest; and we are never more deceived than when we would infer any laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice."—Colton.

The degree of our success in anything is determined, in a great measure, by the measure of zeal with which we prosecute it.

The queer thing about queer people is that we are as queer to them as they are queer to us.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

HOW THINGS GET MIXED.

It seems very strange
To a boy like me:
How things get so mixed
I'm sure I can't see.

How potatoes have eyes,
And a hill has a foot,
A clock has a face,
And a tooth has a root.

A stove has four legs,
But it can't walk around;
And corn has long ears,
But it hears not a sound;

A jug has a mouth,
But was ne'er known to eat;
A stand has four legs,
But not any feet.

A bed has four legs,
A foot, head and side;
A tree has a trunk,
The ocean a tide;

A wagon a tongue,
And still doesn't talk;
A yard has three feet,
Yet it never can walk.

And a minute is short
Or a minute is long;
While the toadlike sings
A right merry song.

And then it seems strange
How people will say
To boys and to girls
Who come and play.

"Come, birdie, my brownie,
My ducky, my robin,
My lambie, my robin,
My darling, now here."

But one thing I'll tell you—
Be sure not to forget
I'm a boy, not a birdie,
A lamb, nor a pet.

Dear Young Friends: I thought I would write again. I saw an invitation in the Farmer to send compositions, etc., so I thought that the piece I spoke in school Washington's birthday might be acceptable. Girls' Speech on Washington's Birthday: "They are honoring to-day, throughout the land, George Washington, the Revolutionary hero, our country's father. His praises are on every one's tongue, and well may his name be handed down from generation to generation. Yet in recounting all his glorious won, and what he and his soldiers suffered and endured for our posterity, nothing has been said of the brave women who suffered as much, and were as brave as they. While men suffered in service, wives, mothers and children were suffering from cold and hunger at home, and were fearful lest at any time their lifeless bodies be thrown into the roadside and their souls adorn the home of the red skin. The murder of Jennie McCreia is only one instance out of many of all that scalp and glossy tresses were all that remained to bereave one of the loved ones at home.

And some women were in actual service. Enough could not be said in the praise of poor Molly Pitcher, who, when her husband fell, took his place at the gun, and declaring she would avenge his death, fought like a hero to the last. And when the English came over to help Burgoyne carry on what they supposed would be his victorious campaign, many of the men of rank were accompanied by their families. A touching case of this kind was the General Riedel, accompanied by his wife and three children. While in a house in Saratoga the baroness and her three children, together with three other British ladies, were compelled to take refuge in the cellar, and remained concealed six days. The Americans, mistaking the house for the headquarters of some of the British officers, watched it closely, and the ladies suffered much in consequence.

While we are honoring the men who fought and died for our country's freedom, let us not forget the women who suffered and died in the same cause. All honor be to Washington and his brave followers, and to the women who lived in those times as well. Let their names be written on tablets of stone, and their memory dwell in our hearts forever!" This is all of that, dear friends. The United States has had twenty-five Presidents. It is the largest and most powerful republic in the world. There, I guess that is enough for this time, so good bye, From one of them, BESSIE CROSBY.

Mr. Editor: I saw your invitation in the Farmer for the young people to send compositions about writers and great men, so I think that mine will be acceptable. It was written after reading the life of William Taylor Adams. Thousands of middle-aged men of to-day, hold in loving remembrance the name of Oliver Optic, a name that was associated with their boyhood pleasures quite as intimately as was that of Santa Claus himself, and Oliver Optic is still living and is the Patron Saint of the children to-day, just as he was a generation ago. His real name is William Taylor Adams. He was born in Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. He was for twenty years a teacher in the public schools of Boston, 14 years a member of the school committee of Dorchester and one year a member of the legislature.

He has devoted most of his life to writing for young people, with whom he has a warm sympathy. His literary career began in 1850, and he has produced over a thousand stories in newspapers exclusive of his books. In early life he edited the "Student and Schoolmate," and in 1881, "Our Little Ones," but he is best known as an editor through Oliver Optic's magazine for boys and girls. He published works issued, mainly in series of several volumes each, include "In-doors and Out," "Riverdale," "The Boat Club," "Woodville," "Young Americans Abroad," "Army and Navy," "Starry Flag," "Onward and Upward," "Yacht Club," "Great Western," etc. In fact, he has published about 100 volumes in all, and the strangest thing about it is, that he is still writing. The fountain from which he draws seems to be inexhaustible and his latest stories are as fresh and absorbingly interesting as his first. No writer ever exerted a greater or more wholesome influence on the minds and hearts of the young folks.

There is a great deal we never think of calling religion that is still fruit unto God, and garnered by Him in the harvest. The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, patience, goodness. I affirm that if these fruits are found in any form, whether you show your patience as a woman nursing a fretful child, or as a man attending to the vexing details of a business, or as a physician following the dark mazes of sickness, or as a mechanic fitting the joints and valves of a locomotive—being honest and true beside—you bring forth fruit unto God.—Robert Collyer.

Mr. Smilax. "Henry, I really believe I read the life of a doctor when he grows up. I heard him tell Mary that she must be careful of her health, and that she was considered beautiful."

Mr. Smilax. "It looks to me as though he is more likely to become a lawyer. I noticed that he had two pieces of pie at supper last evening."

Duddy. "Sleazy appears to be much improved in health lately."

Duddy. "Yes; I cured him. I got him onto a scale the other day and without his knowing it I managed to slip a twenty-pound weight onto the platform. When he saw how much he had gained he began to be cured. In less than two days he was as well as ever he was."

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The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in this cure that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills.

The queer thing about queer people is that we are as queer to them as they are queer to us.

Mr. Adams often says that he never got over being a boy himself. My age is eleven years. I think I will close, Good by, LIZZIE L. SPEARIN.

Dear Girls and Boys: I had a book Christmas, and the name of it was "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." I have three nature books. School does not keep now and I am reading "Winter" now to mamma, and I am going to read "Spring." It tells about Spring flowers. I have some pussy-willows in water and they are blossoming. I have some crab apple buds in water to blossom out. Little branches will not blossom very well. It's better to take a branch about half as long as your arm and pick off all but three or four buds on the end. Cherries and pears can be made to blossom in the same way. I have a carrot that has some pretty green leaves on it. It was cut in two in the middle and the large end hollowed out, leaving the end where the leaves grow on the bottom, and was hung up in the window by a string sewed in the edges. I have to fill it with water every day. I am going to get some older tassels soon and have them blossom in the house.

It will be time soon for papa to make maple syrup. Some morning I shall go down with him on the crust and take my sled and slide down the hill. Mornings when there is a crust, papa and I shall go down the apple trees and pick off the caterpillars' eggs. Mamma and I had a good time studying different kinds of caterpillars and butterflies last Summer. This Summer I shall have some pansies, sweet peas and poppies in my flower garden. It is time now to start the pansies in the house.

My mamma used to write stories for the Maine Farmer, but she has been sick this Winter, and she says to tell you that she will write some more when she gets able. I shall be seven years old next Summer.

Dear Girls and Boys: I am a girl ten years old. As other girls tell what they can do, I will, I can wash dishes, sweep, make beds, sew, sew on a machine, dust, knit and do many other things. If this is printed I will write again. I do not study literature, but I learned about William Shakespeare from some written items about his life that the teacher put on the board. My father takes the Farmer and likes it. I have two sisters; Marion Sarah is seven years old and will be eight next August; Susie Mildred is three years old and will be four next June; my brothers are Fred L., two years, Lester L., eleven years old, and John Earle, eight years old. I will now tell you what I know about William Shakespeare. He was born in Stratford, upon the river Avon, the 23rd of April, 1564, in Warwickshire, England. His father was a wool-comber, his mother a rustic heiress. But little is known of the boyhood of Shakespeare. At the age of eighteen, he married Anne Hathaway; he afterwards moved to London, where he became an actor at the Globe Theatre, and soon began to re-write dramas, and later, he composed about thirty dramas. He died in 1616. I will close by sending a riddle: "Down on the meadow there is a red heifer; give her grass, she will eat it; give her water, she will die."

Yours truly, CLARA WEBSTER.

Dear little Boys and Girls: My papa takes the Maine Farmer, and I like to read the letters written by the little boys and girls so I will try and write. I am ten years old and I live on a large farm. My papa has thirty cows, seven heifers, four horses, fifty sheep and we have thirty-five little lambs. I like to see them run and play. I have one sheep all my own. I go to school three terms in the year. Our Winter term has just closed. I study Fourth Reader, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Spelling. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name was Mrs. M. Berry. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, and I do lots of things to help mamma. I can knit and am learning to crochet. I have for a pet, a cock kitten. He will follow me around just like a dog. I love him very much. I have no little brothers nor sisters. I will write no more this time. Yours truly, EDITH M. BERRY.

Mr. Editor & Dear Friends of the Column: It has been such a long time since I have written for the good old Farmer, I will try now to write a few lines. Papa

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

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Mr. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling upon our subscribers in Kennebec county.
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Sample Copy sent on application.
Try the Maine Farmer for one month.



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copies. Under different editors, each one a recognized authority, contributed to by the best writers in the country, every department has a special interest to the family group, and is therefore read by all. Firmly established in the homes of the people, THE MAINE FARMER can conservatively claim

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readers weekly. Embracing the whole State and New England in its list, and confined almost exclusively to the homes of the progressive agriculturists, it affords a medium for advertising without parallel in the State.

Every article in this issue well deserves a careful reading.

Wanted—A young man of sober, industrious habits to learn the printers' trade. A good chance for the right person. Apply at once at the Maine Farmer Office, Augusta, Me.

Are you reading the charming letters in the Young Folks' Column, written by the children? If not, you are losing weekly. This and the Home column completes one of the most interesting pages of the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Clifford, in his address upon "Educational Methods," drives upon sharp points which other equally interested friends of rural schools will doubtless turn to good account. It is an interesting plea for popular methods.

The universal testimony of the cattle buyers of Maine was well expressed by one of their number, when he declared that "We look to the Maine Farmer for the best market reports furnished by any paper. It is reliable, up to date, and every week worth the full price of a year's subscription."

Ex-Pres. Harrison says regarding the duty of American citizens toward Pres. McKinley: "Let us stand about him, strengthening him in the calm assurance that this great country desires only what is right and can wait until the facts are known before it issues its proclamation."

There are duties one owes his town, city and State as exacting as any business claims. To neglect these is to invite bad government. The annual Spring elections are at hand, and the man who remains away from his party caucus, who may bolt the ticket if not entirely satisfactory, is a political sneak, and nothing more. Attend your caucus.

No one interested in our live stock industries should pass over the valuable letters grouped under that general head in this issue of the Maine Farmer. Mr. Peck recedes from his former position. Mr. Van Norman makes clear the breeder's necessities. Mr. Deering calls attention to the importance of reorganizing our beef industry, and Mr. Atherton points the moral following the enormous shipment of cows from Maine.

MINUS TWELVE THOUSAND.

No more startling or significant statement has come home to the citizens of Maine than one from the annual report of the State Cattle Commissioners, just issued, where they declare that the records of the year 1897 show that twelve thousand head of cattle have been shipped out of the State of Maine. Add to this the fact that the great bulk has been of selected milk cows, and the situation becomes of still greater importance. Attention is called to this subject in the comprehensive letters published on the second page of this issue, and a careful reading of these is solicited.

The greatest burden resting upon Maine farms is that of unproductive or unprofitable stock. The horse, cow, sheep, hog or hen which cannot, in production, growth or production, swell the pocketbook beyond the market value of the hay, grain and pastureage, is a burden to the farmer. Necessarily there must be a per cent. of this class even where the weeding process is constantly applied, because only by continued tests on the scales, and with the scales, as well as at work, can the real value of individuals be determined. If this twelve thousand represented the discarded animals from the barns of the State, those tried and found wanting in ability to pay a profit, the loss would be gain, but in almost entirely the pick of the herds, for buyers and drovers are not selecting poor animals to take into the great distributing markets at Brighton and Watertown. Throughout New England the past year, there has been an increasing demand for cows, but buyers have been exacting and accepted only those in best condition to yield at once the largest possible returns. New milk cows have been the cry, and the market reports tell the story of the number taken from Maine to be distributed over other States. The result must be disastrous, because each year there must be a lifting of the standard of production, and should be an increase of the number of most profitable animals. Our agricultural interests are not promoted by restricting the surest avenue for profit, the best cows in the herd. Whether beef or the dairy is to claim chief attention in the future, the quality of their individual output and quality of their offspring.

For dairying or beef making to be made profitable the weeding process is yearly to be rigidly applied, but the removals must be from the lower and not the upper strata. The story of 1897 is the reverse and herein lies the danger. If from the better class of cows the calves of 1898 could be grown, the record two or three years hence would be one of gain rather than loss, and the threatened disaster be averted. Agriculturally, Maine is to increase through her fruit, dairy and live stock industries. No other permanent pathway is open, and the significant lesson may well claim thoughtful attention.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

Our towns and cities are, to-day, supplied with free public libraries, though an examination of the shelves does not indicate that degree of good taste in selecting books to read which the friend of the readers might sigh for. It is a homely adage that "you can drive a horse to water but you cannot make him drink," and choice books may be spread before the public, but hunger for their contents comes slowly through education. Philanthropic persons are deeply interested in traveling libraries, by which means good reading may be supplied to those outside the limit of the circulating libraries, and the *Review of Reviews* presents in a concise manner, the merit of their movement, though the assumption that you can force the reading of choice books by leaving no room for bad literature, will hardly be borne out by the experience. The publications most eagerly sought for at the news stands and periodical stores, all over the country, to-day, are the most sensational published, and the counteracting influence of positive books and publications, written in a pleasing, attractive manner, was never in greater demand than at the present moment. The advantages of these traveling libraries as set forth by the *Review of Reviews* are:

1. It makes good literature easily accessible, and often a constant temptation, in communities where there are few libraries and no other similar educational forces for any but the younger children.
2. It puts the control of the reading of numbers of people in the hands of persons who have the literary command of the world at their command, while the literary tastes of the readers are forming.
3. It is economical. There is no expense for local rent, for fuel, light or librarian's salary. Books are bought at the lowest prices, there is no wastage from worthless books or shoddy editions, and the volumes are worn out by use and not by shelf wear.
4. It keeps a continual interest in the books by frequent exchanges, and the prospect of a near exchange keeps each family alert to learn about the best books and to get them promptly.
5. The library stations form new centers for the rebuilding of a better social and intellectual life.
6. The responsibility of caring for a library and extending its usefulness, makes a common bond for a high purpose and a new basis for union for the best citizens in small neighborhoods.

To sum up briefly: The traveling library gives an abundant supply of wholesome literature to the people of small communities at a slight cost, and not only excites their interest in such literature, but confines their reading to it until their tastes are formed. It is a free day and night school which does not close on Saturdays or Sundays, or for long vacations.

It instructs, inspires, and amuses the old as well as the young, and its curriculum is so broad that it helps the housewife in the kitchen, the husbandman in the field, the mechanic in his shop, the teacher in her school, the invalid in the sick room, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

valid in the sick room, the boy in his play, and the citizen in his civic duties. It leaves no room for bad literature and keeps it from circulating without threats, by the most natural and wholesome methods.

STATE STIPEND FOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1898.

In a recent editorial the *Maine Farmer* declared the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture to be clerical not judicial, and therefore the withholding of the State stipend from any Agricultural Society, for violation of law, without a public hearing, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law. At the same time we were pleased to bear testimony to the purpose which prompted the act. Let there be no conflict here. The *Maine Farmer* has never in the past, and under present control, never will approve of violation of any law intended to raise the standard of good morals or insure cleaner and better conditions. At the same time no individual or association can be condemned until it has been brought before proper authorities and the evidence presented. In appointing the stipend voted by the legislature for the aid of our agricultural societies, it is expressly stipulated that no gambling shall be allowed, and, if so allowed, said society shall forfeit all claim for its proportional share. The Secretary of the Board is the only officer who can have direct oversight, as he alone is to certify the returns made by fair officials.

In making up the stipend for 1898 Sec. McKee, having, as he claims preponderant evidence of illegal transactions, cut off York County Society from participation and the entire stipend was divided among the remaining societies. Again in January he apportioned the amounts for 1897, and, acting upon evidence satisfactory to himself, left York county from the list, making the following division:

Maine State Penological (not to be included in the one cent per capita list out of which the balance is paid).....	\$1,000.00
Androscoggin County.....	527.61
Bucksport.....	181.34
North Androscoggin.....	173.11
Cumberland County.....	350.54
North Cumberland.....	107.47
Gray Park Association.....	107.47
Cumberland County.....	350.54
Bridgton & F. M. Club.....	94.61
New Gloucester and Danville.....	78.74
Lake View Park.....	53.81
Franklin County.....	318.98
Hancock County.....	130.44
Hancock Fair Association.....	130.44
Eden Agricultural.....	48.65
Kennebec County.....	39.45
South Kennebec.....	116.25
York Agricultural.....	71.07
Park Association.....	86.30
North Knox.....	101.11
Lincoln County.....	599.79
Oxford County.....	101.11
West Oxford.....	229.31
Androscoggin Valley.....	102.77
Northern Oxford.....	57.91
West Penobscot.....	203.24
Kennebec County.....	39.45
East Edgemoor Farmers' Club.....	53.63
Bringington Agricultural.....	46.52
East Piscataquis.....	9.27
Sagadahoc County.....	615.10
Richmond & F. H. Club.....	101.11
Somerset County.....	88.15
East Somerset.....	54.33
North Waldo.....	89.92
Washington County.....	147.67
Central Washington.....	39.92
West Washington.....	159.71
Buxton and Hollis.....	7.97
Hampden County.....	61.44
Acushnet and Acushnet.....	101.11
Springdale A. N. M. Association.....	98.22
North Benning.....	101.11
Waldo and Penobscot.....	250.00
Ospice Valley Union.....	200.00
Total.....	\$8,059.75

At the late meeting of the Governor and Council the officers of York Co. appeared and requested a hearing. Upon examination the Governor at once ruled that the amount due York county could not be paid to the benefit of any other society, thus confirming the position taken by the *Maine Farmer*, and Sec. McKee is now making a new apportionment, the total being about \$450 less than that given above, and the question as to whether York county is entitled to its proportion must be determined at a hearing before the Governor and Council. If not it reverts to the State treasury.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Considerable criticism is heard this week because the court of inquiry has not made report. The conservative action of the government does not satisfy the hot bloods, fed as they are by the sensational newspapers of the land. The examination of witnesses has been transferred from Havana to Key West, but will again be changed to get the verdict of the divers. An officer of the Maine, who had been examined by the court during Tuesday, talked at length with the correspondent of *The Associated Press*.

"I can't tell you," he said, "what line of questioning was adopted, but the court will find, I believe, that the Maine was blown up by design, though I don't think that it will be able to ascertain exactly how. The court's finding will be based on negative rather than positive evidence."

"By this I mean that all the testimony heard so far has, bit by bit, frustrated the theories of those who think the explosion was of internal origin. This negative evidence is so strong and so general that I see no possibility of the court deciding that the explosion was internal."

"The only alternative then left for the court is to fall back on evidence which points to the intended blowing up of the Maine. This I think will be done, unless the court formulates a theory of its own or declares that it does not know how the disaster occurred, both of which conjectures I think improbable."

As bearing on the value of the opinion of the officer in question, it must be borne in mind that he was before the court for about 15 minutes only, and that he has at all times expressed himself as confident that the Maine's fate was not due to accident.

The difficulty experienced in recovering the bodies is not understood by any but the divers. The latter, Monday, worked for three hours trying to bring one body intact, and one of the divers

had a bad fall and several got their air tubes tangled. Even then they could not extricate the remains. The main efforts of the divers are now directed towards clearing the upper wreckage, smoke stacks, decks, guns, hatches, bridge cranes and gratings. Then, if not before, all the dead can be removed.

Capt. Sigbee continues to receive letters in great numbers, some sad and others complimentary. All the queries about the men who lost their lives when the Maine went down are answered as soon as possible, if there is anything to be told. One of the saddest letters received was from the brother of a dead man, who wrote that when death was claiming the victim, his friends at home were celebrating his birthday and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

Meanwhile, there is great activity in military circles all over the country, not because war is expected, but as a safeguard against all possible contingencies. Every department is being overworked to hasten preparations for any emergency. The Spanish government has assumed a very belligerent tone and assumes to declare what will and will not be done.

While the decision of the court of inquiry has not been reported, the evidence is known at Washington, and the following statement from Sec'y Long may be accepted as indicating the conservative thought of the administration. Following the cabinet meeting, he stated that in his personal opinion any official participation by the Spanish government in the blowing up of the Maine was now practically eliminated from the situation.

The excitement all over the country continues and the final verdict of the administration is demanded by the hot headed ones, without further evidence.

AGRICULTURAL.

—C. E. Smith, Boothbay, has added to his herd two more registered Jerseys, at the head of which stands the A. J. C. C. bull, "Lincoln's Choice."

—The Dirigo Creamery Company of Beverly, Mass., has leased the Bridgton creamery for five years from Feb. 1. Instead of making butter as the creamery has previously done, the new management will condense all the cream received to about one-third and ship to points abroad.

—E. E. Light, a proprietor of the Union Creamery will start a cheese factory if he can secure promises of enough milk.

—L. J. Jones, Palermo, is still at it with his early lambs. He now has more than fifty; the earliest ones weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. If all were as old and heavy, Mr. Jones would wear a full-sized smile.

—Mr. Chas. E. Wheeler, Chesterville, Me., last week shipped Kathleen Pedro 77188 A. J. C. C. to Mr. J. W. Hobart, Boston, for his farm in New Hampshire. This eight years' old cow is a daughter of Kathleen's Son 17090, and her dam was by Sheldon of St. Lambert 13831.

—Daniel Tasker, Randolph, recently slaughtered two nine months' old Improved Chester pigs that weighed respectively 378 lbs., and 360 lbs.

—W. A. Gleason of Oakland and W. H. Arnold of Belfast, shipped a lot of cattle from Belfast, Saturday, including 15 cows, 2 oxen and 12 calves.

—Not many years ago New England absorbed nearly, if not quite, all of the Aroostook potatoes. On the opening of the Bangor & Aroostook, the traffic officials of that road, in order to encourage increased acreage in potatoes, conceived the idea of looking up markets outside of New England. Judging from the number of carloads already forwarded from the crops of 1897, all interested must surely feel pleased with the result. The Aroostook shippers should certainly appreciate the fact that he is placed in a position to supply the best quality grown in America.

—Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., is offering this week a son of the great Brown Bessie's Son and one of the greatest and best bred daughters of Old Combination, Mercuria, test, 17 lbs., 10½ oz. The dam of three with records averaging over 17 lbs. each. The granddam of the bull has 5 tested daughters, and there are, in the Hood Farm herd, three untested daughters of hers that should, when tried, make large butter records. His great granddam has five tested daughters by different sires.

—J. S. Moody, Jefferson, has a pair of matched steer calves that girl five feet, age, ten months.

—In the milk or butter tests conducted by the Jersey Cattle Society of England, it is required that all cows milking 100 days or over, "must eventually produce a living calf within thirteen months of the date of the last calf born previous to the show, or, if the calf is dead, it must be born at the full and proper time, otherwise the prize will be withheld." This is possibly a little stringent, but there is no question that farrow or aborting cows should not compete on equal terms with those breeding regularly. A farrow cow will often produce a half more milk in a year than she would do if giving a calf every 12 or 13 months.

—At the annual meeting of the East Edgemoor Farmers' Club, the following officers were elected: Pres. and Treasurer, J. H. Collins; Vice Pres., Boyden Bearce; Sec., E. B. Collins; Trustees, A. H. Pond, Boyden Bearce, M. E. Lynatt. The club voted to hold their annual fair Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21st and 22nd.

—One of the best judges and feeders of oxen and steers is Mr. E. A. Robinson, Mt. Vernon. He has lately sold 22 fine, large, fat ones to Harris & Fellows, Farmington; two of the reliable drovers of Maine, and has now a large number which he is feeding.

—Aroostook farmers are also interested in dairy matters, and next Friday, March 4th, Prof. Gowell of Orono, and Mr. O. Gardner, Master of the State Grange, will address the people in the vicinity of Presque Isle on "Co-operative Dairying." The movement for this meeting comes directly from the farmers.

who are showing a very lively interest. The plan is to erect a plant at Presque Isle, or co-operate with the plant already established at Fort Fairfield, as may seem best. An enterprise of this kind will, without doubt, stop the shipping out of cattle and other live stock and add materially to the prosperity of the county.

Secretary McKee will address the farmers of Greenough on the question of "Farm Fertilizers," on Thursday, March 3rd, and will be at Dixfield on Saturday, March 5th, where the canning industry will be discussed.

—Cable advices, Feb. 26, to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain give better markets as again higher and very active, in consequence of diminished arrivals from all sections. Australian has advanced another cent a pound this week, making the range of prices for finest fresh landed parcels from 22½ to 23c. Stocks of held American are smaller and with the aid of other butters, they are moving more freely, but at irregular prices. Cheese markets continue wretchedly dull.

K. B. Crockett of North Orland has two sheep. A week ago one of them gave birth to twin lambs, which are doing well. On Wednesday morning of this week he heard the sound of a young lamb in his sheep pen, and found that the second sheep had beaten her companion by a majority of one, and given birth to triplets, all of which are thrifty. Mr. Crockett believes that his flock holds the record for Maine.

—It is reported that Old Town is to have a creamery. Mr. Fred Sparks, son of Supt. Sparks of the Public Works Co., and another young man are making arrangements to start one. Part of the machinery has arrived, and they will soon be in running order in part of the building occupied by the Public Works Co.

County News.

—The decision of Judge Whitehouse in the case of the Electric Light and Heat Co. vs. the Wiscasset railroad and Gen. Manager Fogg retiring.

—In attempting to part two bull dogs Friday, Mr. Lewis Morrill of Hallowell had his arm horribly mangled by one of the brutes, and danger is feared.

Dr. C. W. Abbott has been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans of Waterville, and Hon. F. W. Thayer by the Democrats.

—Hon. A. M. Spear of Gardiner has received the unanimous endorsement of Kennebec bar for Judge of the Supreme Court, in case Judge Foster is not to be re-appointed.

—When the Hallowell House was built it cost \$40,000, and \$100,000 would hardly replace it now. Labor then, in 1832, was but \$1 a day for carpenters, and the best pine lumber was only \$10 per thousand. The other day it was sold to Johnson Bros. of the shoe factory and within an hour again transferred to the Hallowell Granite Co.

—Prof. William Augustus Rogers, of the chair of physics and astronomy of Colby University, died at his residence, Waterville, Friday. Prof. Rogers had been ill for several weeks, being first taken with a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis, and later creeping paralysis came on, gradually taking the patient away. Prof. Rogers has been one of the most able instructors at Colby, and his death will be a serious loss to educational interests.

—Because of the large appropriation of \$300,000 for Rockland Harbor, Representative Moody of Massachusetts made a savage and sensational attack upon the personal attack made upon him. The Rockland improvement, he said, was not simply an improvement, it included provision for a breakwater and a harbor of refuge. Just another such as was being built at Sandy Bay in Mr. Moody's district, and on which \$740,000 had been spent. Mr. Dingley indignantly repudiated the intimation that he had ever suggested that this appropriation should be made in this bill. He presumed it had been made upon the recommendation of the corps of engineers in the public interest.

—Hon. F. O. Beal was, on Friday night, nominated for the eighth time as Republican majority candidate in Bangor. Evidently the Republicans of the Queen city believe in holding on to experienced officers.

City News.

—Augusta has 2229 voters. How many will go on record at the March election?

—Bond bridge, which has been undergoing repairs since early Fall, is about completed and the tax payers begin to feel relieved. It has been an expensive job for the city.

—Hon. F. A. Cony, who has had long experience in the City Government, has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Augusta, and Hon. R. W. Soule has publicly withdrawn from the field.

—Hon. and Mrs. R. W. Soule are in Boston where the Kent's Hill Alumni hold a banquet and Mr. Soule is one of the speakers. Kent's Hill men are to be found in important positions everywhere.

—The Board of Trade banquet will come off at Hotel North the evening of March 25th, when plans for the future sufficient to keep all the floating capital busy, will be spread before the hard working business men of the Capital City.

—During the five years Rev. C. S. Cummings has been settled over the Green St. Methodist church he has proved his marked ability as a preacher, lecturer and organizer and our citizens will regret his departure. He goes to Auburn and fortunate for Augusta, there is to be a complete exchange and Dr. E. S. Stackpole, the able scholar and profound thinker is to come to this city. Dr. Stackpole is one of the leaders of broader thought in the denomination and will receive a hearty welcome from our citizens.

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Whig and Courier.

From its new office on Exchange St., Bangor, the *Whig and Courier* appeared on Monday in a new dress and enlarged to sixteen pages. The make-up is still familiar and the columns show the same positive will behind the desk. Not a jot of its political principles will be abandoned but under the new business management, with some reorganization in its editorial departments, it will deal liberally with the morning news. In its new establishment is a modern press, which is about to be supplemented by a set of Mergenthaler Linotypes and a larger field of service will at once be secured.

There is an English Evangelist preaching in different parts of this country, probably because there are no souls in his own country needing salvation, or as well worth it as those in America. He declared recently that the American religion was going to ruin because it is not founded on scriptural principles, since the Bible teaches that a monarchy is the true form of human government.

Horrors of Dyspepsia

Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Nervous, Sleepless

Now Able to Do All the Housework—What a Change!

The excellent qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a stomach tonic and appetizer enable it to relieve and cure dyspepsia even when cure seems hopeless. Read Mrs. Willett's letters:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen:—I have been sick for about six years with dyspepsia with all its horrible nightmares, such as sour No. 1 stomach, flatulency, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, etc., and all that time I have tried almost every known remedy and the best doctors in the state, but nothing did me any good. I was very Weak and Nervous.

About five months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using five bottles I am able to do all my housework and feel better than I have in several years. Also, my husband had pneumonia last winter and his blood got very bad; he had rheumatism and could scarcely walk. He commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time he was better in every way, his rheumatism has left him and is in better health than for a long time." Mrs. W. J. WILLETT, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Still Praising Hood's.

"Dear Sir:—I am still praising Hood's Sarsaparilla for the Letter great benefit both myself and husband derived from its use and I do not hesitate to say it is the best medicine we have ever used in our family." Mrs. W. J. WILLETT, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, Six BOTTLES. Hood's Pills cure all Liver and Bilious Disorders.

GIVEN AWAY...

\$1000.

See Advertisement of C. F. DAVID & CO., page 7.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per bottle. **Hood's Pills** cure all Liver and Bowel Disorders. 25¢ per box.

GIVEN AWAY...

\$1000.

See Advertisement of C. F. DAVID & CO., page 7.

WILLIS SAP-SPOUT

Willis Sap-Spout is a new and improved method of applying the famous Willis' Sarsaparilla to the skin. It is a simple and effective method of applying the medicine to the skin, and is a great improvement on the old method of applying the medicine to the skin. It is a simple and effective method of applying the medicine to the skin, and is a great improvement on the old method of applying the medicine to the skin.

Classified Ads.

N. B. Hereafter, Sale, Want and Exchange advertisements will be inserted under this general heading. No charge for the first insertion. Subsequent insertions will be charged at the rate of 10¢ per line per week. All advertisements must be paid for in advance. No money will be refunded. No money will be refunded. No money will be refunded.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Hatched by a successful and experienced hatchery. 10¢ per egg. 10¢ per egg. 10¢ per egg.

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VICTOR



CORN & OAT FEED

GIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER FEED.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK.

PRESIDENT, Lebanon Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1897.

The American Cereal Co.—I have fed

your feed for some time, and I find it

gives better results than any other feed.

I am, therefore, a decided convert to

your feed, and I am sure you will be

satisfied with the results. I am, Sir,

Very truly yours, HENRY HARRIS.

The American Cereal Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL., or BOSTON, MASS.

Farmer No. 1: I

SAY!

What is this new Cattle

Food that is so SUPERIOR

to Corn Meal?

Farmer No. 2: I

WHY!

Bless your soul it's the

CREAM of corn—the

GLUTEN of the kernel, and

sold only in 125 lb. bags

branded

CHICAGO CLUTEN

MEAL

For further information on this

celebrated feed write to the

States Agents,

NORTON-CHAPMAN CO.,

Portland, Maine.

They will send you circulars.

STEVEN'S

FERTILIZER SOWER

It is the only machine of its kind

that will sow and broadcast

fertilizer evenly and at the same

time. It is a simple and effective

method of applying fertilizer to the

soil, and is a great improvement on

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State News.

The farm buildings of Mr. Charles F. Ross, North Franklin, were totally destroyed by fire, Tuesday. Loss \$2500; insured \$1800.

Nearly all the buildings on the estate of Capt. Robert H. Cobb, Belfast, with contents, were destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$5,000.

The clothing store of William Fox & Sons on Main street, Houlton, was badly damaged by fire Sunday night. Loss, \$14,000; partially insured.

Bernice A. Fogg, for whom the officers have been looking for three years, to answer to the charge of kidnapping, was arrested at Gardiner, Saturday.

Klondike investment is drawing a large amount of money from Maine in one way and another. It is to be hoped that all will see their money again and many dollars besides.

Work on the new pier at Old Orchard commenced Monday. Several carloads of material have already arrived, and half a dozen more are on the road. The pier will extend into the ocean 1,500 feet.

BOOTHBAY. Since the demise of the Farmer's Club here we have had no institute, no Grange, no farmers' gathering, no anything, and farming seems to be at a standstill. A. M. Plunkham, the oldest inhabitant of the county, is still in excellent health.

A fire at Old Orchard, Saturday, threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the town. It started in a wooden building owned by Mrs. W. E. Leavitt of Boston. The losses are: Major E. J. Day, \$4500; insurance, \$1800; Mrs. W. E. Leavitt, \$3000; insurance, \$1200; Mott E. Hill, \$3000; insurance, \$800.

A Maine man, W. B. Gould, Old Town, made a big shipment of mittens and stockings to Seattle, from which place they will be sent to the Alaskan gold fields. These mittens were made by hand by the French people at Madawaska, and are excellent goods. Mr. Gould sent 100 dozen stockings and about 50 dozen mittens to Seattle.

The East Corinth stage arrived in Bangor, Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, five hours late. This is the first trip made for six days, the roads having been almost impassable on account of the storm. From every portion of the State the story is the same. The storm of February, 1898, will be remembered as the worst for many years.

The Libon Falls Fibre Co., which owns paper works at Libon Falls as well as at Pejepscot Mills, and also at Topsham, has decided to put up another large paper mill this season at Pejepscot. The work on the new mill will begin as soon as the spring opens. The Libon Falls Fibre Co. is not in the trust but is doing a big and increasing business.

Miss Cornelia M. Dow—daughter of the late Gen. Neal Dow—is the custodian of \$8000 in cash given Miss Willard by the women of the country as a testimonial on her fiftieth birthday anniversary and which goes to the W. C. T. U. under the provisions of Miss Willard's will—whole estate being inventoried at \$20,000.

The horribly mutilated body of a man who had been run over by one of the night freights was found in the upper Maine Central freight yard, Portland, about one o'clock Monday morning. Later in the day the body was identified as that of John Kelly, a Grand Army man. It was thought that he was killed while trying to board the West-bound freight.

The Goudy & Kent bakery, Portland, has been going up by the big biscuit trust. What was once a distinctly local enterprise is now a small fry in a \$55,000,000 pool. The deal was completed, Thursday night, and Mr. L. A. Goudy, who has for some 17 years been practically at the head of the enterprise, has retired to private life, so far as making biscuits is concerned.

The coming season is expected to see the building of the water near Eastport, Thursday. The girl left her home one evening early in the winter, and was afterwards met on the bridge leading into St. Stephen. When she did not return, it was reported that she had either fallen into the river or jumped in, as all trace of her was lost after she was seen on the bridge. She had been ill previous to her disappearance.

The excitement attendant upon the receipt of the verdict in the seven Hale note cases against the town of Foxcroft, has subsided, and the people are looking on the matter in much more hopeful light. It would be utterly impossible for the town to raise enough to settle the whole debt of \$185,000. This is 33 per cent of the total valuation of the town—\$547,000—reported to the State assessors for the year 1897. A compromise will doubtless be the result.

No mail for a week at Kingfield seems like old times under the weekly mail service. The train is at the F. & M. railroad, arrived at Strong, Saturday morning, having worked most of the time day and night. The train reached Kingfield, Sunday, with four engines, two of them belonging to the S. R. railroad. When they will get to Carabasset, ten miles farther up the line, is a question. At Athens no mail has been received for some days, and at Cambridge there is a great scarcity of provisions.

Reports from the woods in Northern Maine are that the snow is eight feet deep on a level. It is reported that Brown & Gray and Foster Bros., from Old Town, whose camps are 40 miles in, are feeding their horses on flour, the supply of grain being exhausted and the drifted roads making it impossible to obtain more snow in the woods than at present, the only year that even approached the present in severity, being the winter of '86.

August Nelson of Jemfield, while in a lumber camp eight miles from home, Thursday, fell upon an axe, cutting a deep gash across the wrist, severing cords, muscles and an artery. An improvised tourniquet having been made, a start was made for Carabasset, where assistance was obtained, and the hand will be saved.

A new story, by one of the most popular authors of the day, will open in our next issue. It will be of thrilling interest for old and young, and should be read by all. Watch for its coming.

General News.

The legislatures of the States of Georgia and Mississippi have adopted resolutions providing for the establishment of textile schools. These schools when they shall have had time to produce results will be more effective promoters of competitive manufacturing than any form of industrial effort which the Southern people have ever attempted.

The perils of the deep are imagined as one reads the account of the drifting of the French line steamer Lachampagne, for nearly two weeks among the ice centers away from the line of travel, caused by an accident to her steering gear. The sufferings of her life boat crew which for six days battled with the elements before being picked up and relief secured, was intense. The vessel was towed into Halifax badly disabled.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, Saturday, to assassinate King George of Greece. The King was returning from Phaleron, in a landau, accompanied by the Princess Maria, when two men, who were hidden in a dense thicket, opened fire with guns upon the occupants of the vehicle. The first shot missed, but the second wounded a footman. The coachman whipped away at his horse, and the royal party dashed away at a gallop, unhurt.

Mr. A. T. Walden, a returned Klondiker, talks freely in regard to the hardships he has experienced. He says the game of the country cannot be depended upon. It is never on hand when one wants it. A herd of 50,000 caribou was seen tearing across the country, usually when the weather is so cold that one cannot discharge a gun, because the parts of the weapon freeze together. There are grizzlies, luscious salmon in the rivers, but little game about the time the Klondikers come. Moose are \$1 each in Dawson. When "Swiftwater Bill," a famous Klondiker character who had struck gold, was wading a variety actress there he heard her say one morning that she would like an egg. He went out and bought all the eggs in Dawson, paying \$600, so no one else could eat one while she breakfasted. Walden added that any one going to Klondike to take no furs except a robe. Fur coats are too hot when one is traveling. Mackinac suits, such as are used by Michigan lumbermen, are best. Moosehairs are also needed, and for foot wear one should buy two sizes too large for him, as his feet will grow enormously. Hip rubber boots are also needed. Practically all the digging has to be done by burning out of little use. A gold-seeker must expect to leave all his friends a couple of years. Fully 90 cents a pound of gold goes up full shore in some way, or cannot stand the desolation of the wilderness, and drift down the river and work for others. Many of the men who went up last season are still in the country. Wages have gone down from \$15 to \$10, and will probably drop next season to \$5 per day.

EDITORIAL TABLE

John R. Proctor, formerly State Geologist of Kentucky, has written a paper for the March Century on "The March of the Century." The article is a most striking illustration of the noted French-American artist, André Castaigne.

The March Ladies' Home Journal contains the last literary production of the late Alice Wellington Rollins. It is a humorous character sketch—"How Philip's Husband Made Her Smile." The article is a most striking illustration of the noted French-American artist, André Castaigne.

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Into the novel vehicle and slowly wheeled him to the house.

Despite the solemnity of the affair, it was a grotesque and laughable sight, for Mr. Hopkins was tall and lank, so that his legs dangled over the sides of the barrow and shook limply at every movement of the wheel.

As last the house was reached and the door was lately barred against him was opened to admit Hiram, now so strangely still and pale.

Very gently Mandy rolled him off the barrow on to the lounge and as she did so he opened his eyes and whispered faintly,—

"I promise, Mandy, I promise."

MRS. HOPKINS' BARRICADE.

When the widow Harding married Hiram Hopkins she knew she was doing a foolish thing. She possessed a neat, pleasant, and energetic man, but he had nothing besides a pension of eighteen dollars a quarter and the reputation of being the laziest man in the town.

But the widow was lonely and Hiram had "taking" ways with women folk and she yielded to his solicitations. She thought that perhaps she might cure him of his idleness, but after the first few weeks he settled down into his old habits and the little place, instead of improving, grew more and more neglected. Mrs. Hopkins hoped, some day, to get him to begin to run down. For having taken unto herself a husband, she did not feel able to hire a man to do the work, and she thought could not get the end of their second year of life together and the once neat and pretty little farm looked terribly neglected.

One warm Spring morning, moved by some particularly sharp remarks made by his wife, Mr. Hopkins took his hoe

and proceeded to weed the garden. Her work was overrun with weeds. Her soon law, however, was not so much as to sleep a few moments before his better half, touched by his seeming industry, brought a tempting lunch to encourage him. When she saw him sleeping she recklessly tossed the lunch into the pig-sty, and the man came away with her heart full of bitter rebellion.

When Hiram at last awoke, dreading his wife's displeasure at the non-performance of his task, he secured his fishing pole surreptitiously and disappeared.

Mrs. Peters, an old friend of Mandy Hopkins, was waiting for her when she returned from the garden. Mrs. Peters could have chosen no more unpropitious

time for the asking, after a short chat,—
 "Fer mercy's sakes, Mandy, whatever
 possessed you to marry Hiram
 Hopkins?"

"Mrs. Hopkins' upper lip drew in ominously as she answered stiffly,—
 "I was lonesome an' needed a man
 about, an' Hiram—he loved me."
 The other laughed dryly.

"Loved yer prop'ty, more like," she
 remarked. "Folks say it's a born
 pity he don't keep it up better'n what he
 does. Look at them fences ready to
 keel over! Whatever sills yer garden?
 It's a righteous shame to look at.
 Can't—"

Without a word Mandy Hopkins rose

and marched out of the room with naming cheeks, and though the meddlesome Mrs. Peters waited for ten minutes and made a careful examination of the house and cellar in hope of finding her, she remained invisible, and the visitor departed in high dudgeon.

Out in the back pasture lot, under a great, old apple tree, Mandy writhed and sobbed in anguish of heart, unmindful of the fragrant pink petals that fell around her and softly touched her as if in

She told herself that affairs had come to such a crisis that in a few years she would not have a roof to cover her head. "That's all," said Mrs. Peters had said, "that's all," and that was the last straw.

Having formulated a plan she checked her tears and composing her countenance returned to the deserted house. Toward the edge of evening Hiram, carrying a good string of fish, slowly entered the yard. He tried the kitchen door and finding it locked, although sounds could be heard within, he called out—

"Mandy, I've fetched a mess of fish

Receiving no answer he called louder,—
"Mandy, let me in. Here's some fish
to cook for supper."
At this the little sliding window in
the living-room was pushed back cau-
tiously and Mrs. Hopkins' face appeared.
"Hiram Hopkins," said she, sharply,
"I ain't goin' to let you in nor to cook
you nothin' till you promise me solemn
poorst to mend your ways or to be con-

There was such determination in her voice that the luckless man knew every word was meant. Shocked and amazed at this unexpected disaster, he sat down on a bench near the house to meditate. Presently he rose, and going to the window, said loudly,—

"This ain't the way to treat your lord an' master, Mandy, an' I don't pu'pose to stand it. 'Tain't the way to treat me—your lawful husband, to honor an'

Again the window was pushed back and Mandy declared that "she'd honor an' obey him when he promised to do his duty by her and the place and give up his idle, lazy ways, and not un-til then."

At this Hiram sullenly withdrew to the bench and the window was once more pushed into place.

Mandy hoped that Hiram would promise and he hoped that she would relent, and neither of them calculated upon the other manifesting much firmness. Their surprise was mutual when ten o'clock found the situation unchanged.

The night grew very chilly and Hiram tried to rest, shivering on the bench, sometimes pacing up and down endeavoring to get warm. His wife plied him, but fortified herself by saying that she could not yield to an impulse of pity now, for this was the contest of a lifetime.

At last the longest night she had ever spent drew to a close, and at the first approach of day she peered anxiously about to see what had become of Hiram. He was lying on the bench, and she told herself scornfully that she need not worry, as he was, as usual, taking it

However, the early morning hours dragged on and he did not rise, she became alarmed and stole cautiously out and touched him. He was breathing very heavily and seemed to be in a stupor. She touched him and he tried to sit up, but a spasm of pain overcame him and he fell back with a groan.

Mandy saw that his clothes were wet from wading in the river while fishing, and she thought that perhaps he had contracted pneumonia.

"If he dies I'm his murderer," she cried distractedly, as she looked around for help. The place was too far off the road to make it possible to attract attention. Mandy pulled her blanket frantically to the loam-toe and returned with the wheelbarrow. After some trouble she managed to push Hiram's helpless figure

liver active the blood pure and rich, the nerves steady, the body vigorous and the brain alert. Where there is also constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used. Both of these great medicines are for sale by all medicine dealers.

H. W. Whitehouse,
Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate
170 Water St., Augusta, Me.

Record Breaking Layers.
WHITE WONDERS,
15 Eggs safely packed, Best stock, \$3.00
a sitting \$5. A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Me.

At that the longest night and had ever known, the moon shone brightly. The approach of day the peered anxiously to see what had become of Hiram. His life was lying on the bench, and she told him to get up, but he would not move. "Worry," he said, "as usual, taking its easy."

However, as the early morning hours came on, he did not rise, she began to be alarmed and stole cautiously out and touched him. He was breathing very heavily and seemed to be in a stupor. Still her touch aroused him and he opened his eyes but he could not get up. "What's the matter?" she asked. "I can't breathe," he said, and he fell back like a croak.

Mandy saw that his clothes were wet and he was shivering. She took him to the house and gave him a drink of water and having worn them out might he had probably contracted pneumonia.

"If he dies I'm his murderer," she said, and she went to the doctor around for help. The place was too far off the road to make it possible to attract passers-by, so Mandy rushed frantically to the town and returned with the doctor. He found Hiram's throat was managed to push Hiram's helpless figure

H. W. Whitehouse,
Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate
170 Water St., Augusta, Me.

WIFE WONDERS,
15 Eggs safely packed, Best stock, \$3.00
a sitting. **A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Me.**

your thinking cap or your working cap? The woman who studies to save herself labor and expense—who strives to have her house look best at all times finds nothing so helpful as



GOLD DUST
Washing Powder
Best for cleaning everything.
Largest package—greatest economy.
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York,
Boston, Philadelphia.

Offer Yet Made.

tribers of the Maine Farmer.

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THE LARGEST ONE-SHEET MAP PUBLISHED ANYWHERE.

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ABLE WALL MAP OF

States and word

EDITION.

46 inches in Size. Eleven Beautiful Colors.

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ODY will want this map.

ALASKA COMPLETE.

READY TO HANG.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. In Probate Court

at Augusta, on the second Monday

February, 1898.

A CREDIT INSTRUMENT, purporting to be

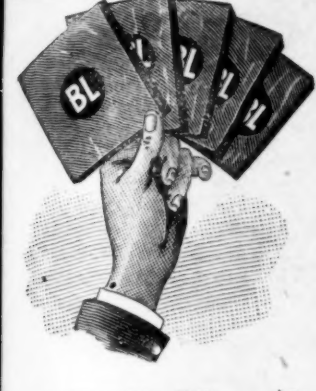
the last will and testament of CHARLES M.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given

Monday of March next, in the Maine

Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta,

all persons interested may attend at a Court



A Full Hand
makes a glad heart.

TOBACCO

flavor touches

the right spot

and gratifies the

taste.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 14, 1897.

RUN RANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.00 and

11.20 A. M.; 1.15, 11.00 P. M.; via Brunswick

and Augusta, 1.10 P. M.; via Lewiston and

Wadsworth, leave Brunswick, 12.25 and 8.00

A. M.; 12.10 and 2.25 P. M.; and Sundays

8.00 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.; leave Bath,

12.10, 7.15 and 10.55 A. M.; 2.00 P. M.; leave

Lewiston, (upper) 9.50 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.;

leave Portland, 9.50 A. M. and 2.45 P. M.;

1.15 and 11.20 P. M.; leave Gardiner, 11.25

and 1.45 A. M.; 1.00 and 3.20 P. M.; leave

and Portland, 9.03 A. M.; 2.40 P. M.; leave

Augusta, 9.03 A. M.; 2.40 P. M.; leave

Portland, 9.03 A. M.; 2.40 P. M.; leave

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Augusta, 9.03 A. M.; 2.40 P. M.; leave

Portland, 9.03 A. M.; 2.40 P. M.; leave

Horse.

Albert Palmer, of Knox, has recently

purchased a nice pair of gray horses of

W. S. Edminster of Elmwood Stock

Farm, Montville.

A good colt lately brought to Augusta

is the yearling which H. R. Lishness has

lately purchased of Alonzo Rogers, Win-

sor. He is by Haley, stands 15-2 and

weighs over 900, a good one.

L. K. Smith, Augusta, has sold E. D.

Cook, his Nelson colt. It stands 15

hands, weighs 950 pounds, and is 5 years

old. The colt has shown signs of speed

and is a very promising piece of horse-

flesh.

Measure the worth of the colt you bred

this year, not by the service fee, but

what it is likely to be worth at three

years old. The difference between \$25

and \$50 now may mean \$100 later on.

Keep this in mind.

Col. W. G. Morrill on his extremely

popular track at Pittsfield, proposes to

show a clean pair of heels to the whole

crowd this year and will announce a

\$1000 stake for the August meeting.

Look out for his list.

The well known trotting mare Camille,

owned by A. R. Buck of Orland, was in-

jured, Feb. 15. She was being driven

down the street by her driver, Deering,

ages. Mr. Sanborn is doing the horse

industry of the East a grand service, and

we wish him success, as well as a full

measure of service for all his stallions.

THE 205 TROTTER AND PACING.

The three trotters have reached the

champion 2:05 circle, and a few of these

in exhibition against time. On the

other hand, 17 pacers have accomplished

this feat, and all but two of these ac-

complished the task in winning heats in

paces. Up to the close of 1897, 84 race

heats had been paced in 2:05 or better.

Nine exhibition heats have been trotted

at that time and 46 paced. The com-

plete table, with names of performers, is

as follows:

Star Pointer, 1:59 1/4, 27

John R. Gentry, 2:00 1/2, 12

Joe Fatchen, 2:01 1/4, 9

Frank Agan, 2:03 1/4, 4

Nascoe, 2:04, 4

Nancy Hanks, 2:04, 3

Stratford, 2:04 1/2, 1

Rababstun, 2:05, 2

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

Online, 2:04, 1

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

Frank Hough, 2:04 1/2, 1

DEPARTMENT STORE advertisers:

"St. Louis Strictly Pure White Lead,

12 1/2, 25, 50 and 100-lb. kegs,

guaranteed." Analysis of this mixture shows

it to be:

Zinc, 26.03%

Barytes, 73.97%

White Lead, none.

Zinc is cheaper than White Lead, and

barytes is sold at about 1/3 c. per lb.

Moral: Buy White Lead from reputable

dealers, and make sure that the brand is right.

See list of genuine brands.

FREE

By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors,

any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving val-

uable information and card showing samples of colors free; also

showing pictures of houses painted in different designs or various styles or

combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those desiring to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

and collects a few cows of unknown

value, and feeds them an expensive

though poorly balanced ration and makes

150 pounds of butter from each cow in a

year, worth 15 or 16 cents a pound, he is

confronted with failure and concludes

the trouble is with himself and not the

business at all. If I winter 100 hens and

obtain scarcely eggs enough to pay for

the feed when another man winters 100

hens and sells 300 dozen eggs in three

months, I must conclude that the busi-

ness is profitable though I failed at this

time to make it so. The failure was not

in the business but in me and if I have

the spirit, sense and courage required to

make a success anywhere, I shall try

again with changed conditions and keep

trying until there is a satisfactory bal-

ance on the right side of the ledger.

E. Cook.

From the able address of Mr. W. A.

Jack, St. John, we clip the following in

regard to feed. It is good doctrine.

In feeding the morning mash, I make as

much variety of it as I can, putting in

three or four times a week a few hand-

fuls of cut bone, and in other ways

change it, or give heated grain, in very

cold weather omitting the mash for

that day. At noon I scatter a few hand-

fuls of grain in chaff or straw, this will

keep them busy until the evening meal,

which should be fed at least half an

hour before dark, and should be a fairly

liberal one of grain, my allowance being

a moderate sized full grown hen. Vary

this by feeding alternately oats, buck-

wheat and wheat if you have it.

Cabbage I consider the very best green

food for hens during the winter. If

you have them, hang one up in the hen

house. A dozen fowl will soon devour

it; or put a turnip or mangel on a nail

within reach. They require something

of this sort during this season.

In my experience with poultry I have

found that some breeds require different

treatment from others. For instance,

the Minorcas require more feed than

the Leghorns to produce the same num-

ber of eggs. And in breeds such as

Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks

and such like must be taken not to get

them too fat, which would cause them

to produce soft shelled eggs, or none.

Double yolked eggs were also caused by

hens being too fat. At the same time it

is possible to under feed, though the

tendency is generally the other way. To

be successful we must learn to strike the

happy medium.

If you do not possess a "bone-cutter,"

and cannot feed "cut-bone," try and

give your fowl meat in some form, table

scraps, or a piece of liver (it would prob-

ably be better boiled) occasionally, or

such like.

Then the fowl want a good, sharp grit

(gravel) to digest their food with. I use

Mica Crystal Grit, and am confident

nothing is superior. But at the same time

you can get gravel in your neighborhood

that will answer the purpose.

In the matter of feed I think the

farmer has an advantage over the city

farmer. With the farmer, he

raises, or can raise, nearly everything

that his poultry require in the way of

food, making a special point of wheat,

which is one of the best grains for poultry.

Then, if there is a grist mill handy

he can turn his grains into meal and

bran. Of course there are advantages

the city poultry man has, by being

alongside of the market and selling a

large part of his product direct to the

customer, getting five, even 10 cents,

more per dozen for his eggs than he

could get if he sold them through the

fall and winter months at a cost

of 1/4 per cent. per hen. Cannot a

farmer do as well?

TOO FAT TO LAY.

One of the large poultry dealers in

Maine was complaining the other day

because his hens were not laying, and

closed his remarks by saying, "The

trouble is the hens are too fat." "Well

who is to blame?" asked a bystander

and the conversation closed. Here is

the winter passing rapidly, and the time

of the larger egg producing season at

hand and low prices sure to rule for the

next eight months, yet the hens are still

too fat. The average price realized by

this man for 1898 will be from twelve

to fifteen cents while a neighbor will re-

ceive twenty, simply because his hens

have been laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

and are now laying all through the winter

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